Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, March 4, 1818.

Volume 29.) *(Number 1448.*

In the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

IN EQUITY.

HENRY NORMAN and JAMES NORMAN,

BY THEIR NEXT FRIEND

JAMES GAYTHORNE REMINGTON,

AGAINST

Bartholomew Razer.

PURSUANT to a Decretal order made in the above Cause, bearing date, the tenth day of November last, the following Premises will be exposed for Sale, by Public auction, in one Lot, to the highest Bidder at the Masters Chambers in Rampart Row on Monday, the Twenty-third day of March (instant) at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Two Dwelling Houses, adjoining each other, situate in Military square within the Town walls of Bombay, formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Rutterfield, deceased, containing two hundred & fifty square yards, or there abouts.

The Situation of the Premises has the advantage of being open on the side fronting Military square, & also on the side fronting Rutterfield Lane, and the ground is a quadrangle, of a tolerably regular figure.

The Conditions of sale may be seen by application at my Office at any time during the seven days preceding the sale, and the premises may be viewed at any time on application to Robert Edward Stephenson Esquire.

EDWARD WM. HUNT,
Master in Equity.

Bombay, 21 March 1813.

જાહેર ખબર*

રીકાડરની કોરટમાં*

કોટીમાં હેનરી નારમેન અને જીમશ નારમેન તેનો વકીલ છે જીમીશ ગેશારન રેમીનટન* અને તેનીશામળે દાવાદાર બરશાલમાં રેજર* તેબાબે કોરટમાં ડીક્રી પશાર થાએ છે તારીખ ૧૦ મી નવમબર* ૧૮૧૭ અંગરેજી ઘર ૨ લીલાંઉમાં વેચવાનાં છે* અને તેબેકુ ઘરોનો એક લાટ કરીને એકઠાંજ વેચશે વારતે જેકો ઇ ફ્રીમત વધારીને લેશે તેહને આપશે* અને ઇ લીલાંઉથા શે મીશતર હંટની આરીશમાં શા મવારને દાહડે તારીખ ૨૩ મી મારચ ૧૮૧૮ બારઉપર એક કલાકને અમલે* અને મીલીટા રી ઇશકોઇરની ઇશતરીટમાં એબે કુ ઘરો એકઠાંછે* અને એ બેકુ ઘરો અશલ મરનાર મીશતરીશ મેરી રટકીલનાં કુતાં* અને એ બેકુધ રોની જગો ૨૫૦ વાર ઇશકોઇ રછે* અને એ ઘરો શારી ખુલી જ ગામાંછે* અને એ ઘરો બે તરફ થી ખુલાંછે* એકતરફ મીલીટારો ઇશકોઇરમાં* અને એકતરફ ૨૮ રકીલની ગલીમાં ખુલું છે* જેહને એ ઘરો લેવાની ખાહેશ હો એને લીલાંઉ થાવાથી દીન ૭ અ ગાઉ મીશતર હંટની આરીશમાં આવીને શરવે તીલાંઉનાં કંડીશ નથી વાકેફ થાએ* અગાર કોઇ ને એ ઘરો જોવાની ખાહેશ હોએતો મીશતર ઇશટીમીનશન પાશેથી રજાલઇને જોએ* તા ૨ માર્ચ ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી*

ઇડવરડ ઉલીખમ હંટ
માશતર એકોટીનો

Advertisement.

FOR SALE,

IN A

GODOWN,

Under the Tavern.

EUROPE Hams and Tongues, lately landed, also some Europe Bottled Beer, in high preservation, — An assortment of Books, amongst which are many Classical publications, at their prime cost; some paintings by Loutherbourg, and other masters &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 4th March 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 4th March, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1818.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to grant permission to Lieutenant Gallway, commanding the 1st Battalion of the Poonah Auxiliary Infantry, to proceed to Sea on Sick Certificate and to be absent from the Presidency for six months.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council views with peculiar satisfaction, the Capture of the strong Hill Fort of Boorup by the Force under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Prother: another proof of the persevering exertions of the Lieutenant Colonel and the Detachment under his Command, which are highly creditable to them.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has the gratification to announce the Capture of the strong Fort of Mudunghur by the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy; whose conduct on the occasion and that of all engaged are entitled to the approbation of Government.

Bombay Castle, 21*st February* 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major Egan, of the 1st or Marine Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to deliver over charge of the Fort of Anjar to the next Senior Officer, Captain Noble, until the arrival of Captain Morgan, who is appointed to succeed Major Egan; and to join his corps at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle 23*d February* 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of the Honorable Court's letter, dated the 6th of August 1817.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 6th of August 1817.

2d We have permitted Capt. Thomas H. Midford of your establishment to remain in England until next season.

3d Mr. John Stephenson, an Assistant Surgeon belonging to your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England the further time of eighteen months.

Bombay Castle 24th February 1818.

Lieutenant Fireworker Henry L. Osborne is appointed Deputy Commissary of stores in Guzerat.

Lieutenant Fireworker John J. S. Jervis is appointed to act as Deputy Commissary of stores in Guzerat, until Lieut. Osborne can be spared from the duties on which he is at present employed,

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Gov.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH OF FEBRUARY 1818.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL announces with the deepest concern the receipt late last night of an official communication from HENRY WILLOCK Esq., His Majesty's charge d'affaires at Tehran, forwarding copy of a despatch, dated the 15th of December, from His Excellency SIR ROBERT LISTON, K. C. B. His Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, conveying the afflicting intelligence of the death of HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES in childbirth, between the 5th and 6th of November, when Her Royal Highness was delivered of a still born male child.

The Governor in Council directs that the Flag at the Castle be hoisted half staff high at sun-rise to-morrow and that Minute Guns to the number of twenty two be fired from Hornby's Battery on the Flag being hoisted; that the same ceremony be observed by the Honorable Company's Cruisers in the harbour, the Minute Guns being taken up on the termination of those from the Garrison, and continued under such arrangements as the Superintendent of the Marine may direct.

The Flag to be hoisted half staff high and twenty two Minute Guns to be fired, at every station subordinate to this Government, on the receipt of these orders.

The Governor in Council directs that Mourning be worn for a period of six weeks by the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military and Marine Services at this Presidency from this date; an example which he hopes will be followed by every class of British Subjects in manifestation of those feelings of mournful regret for the untimely Death of a Princess whose eminent virtues had endeared her to her Country, and in whose existence the hopes and happiness of the British nation were so universally and justly reposed.

Ordered, that these resolutions be published in General Orders from the Military department.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
FRANCIS WARDEN,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

CEYLON GAZETTE.—JANUARY 24

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander of the Forces is pleased to make the following Appointments, to bear date the 1st of February next.

Captain Bates of the Royal Artillery, to be Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, vice Captain Prager, who resigns.

Captain Bates to be Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, vice Captain Fraser.

Captain Fraser of the 1st Ceylon Regiment, to be Aid-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces, vice Captain Bates.

The appointment of Captain Bates, as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, is to cease on the last day of the present Month.

Captain Prager of the 19th Regiment, has obtained two years leave of absence to proceed to England—to commence from the date of embarkation.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Assistant Surgeon Kemball.

Lieutenant John Worthy, 2d 9th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant Falconar, to Tannah.

Lieutenant A. Seymour, to Severndrodg.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 26th Ship Dorothy Free Trader, Captain G. Howard, from Liverpool.

His Highness the Guicowar's Armed Pattamar, Sirsoola, Lieutenant G. Grant, Commander from Villon Bunder.

27th The H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieutenant G. Robson, from Bancoot.

The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieutenant C. J. Maillard, from Bushire.

Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Syrang Nuzmoodeen, from Porebunder.

28th The H. C. Cruizer Aurora, Lieutenant J. Arthur, from a Cruize.

French Ship Franklin, Commander Shirot Bonaventura, from Bordeaux,

March 1st Portuguese Ship Angelica, Commander Antonio Fernandes de Silva, from Maccoa.

Ship Seaforth Free Trader, Captain Richard Crosby, from Liverpool.

American Ship Horatio, Commander Robert Bunker, from New York and Batavia.

French Ship Bourbon, Commander A. Sorgery, from Borbeaux and Bourbon.

DEPARTURES.—February 24th Brig Johnny, R. Ballard, Commander, to the Isle of France.

Passengers per Dorothy.—Two Miss Morrisons.

Passengers per Thetis.—9 Arabs, 1 Hindoo.

Ditto per Angelica.—Antonio Pereira Brastemandes, and Jos. Francisco de Cliveira.

A Correspondent has sent us a List of Ships at Present in the Harbour.

H. COMPANY'S CRUIZERS.

Aurora,	Prince of Wales,
Ternate,	Nautilus,
Thetis,	Psyche,
Ernaad, *Timber Ship.*	

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ann,	Hamoyan Shaw,
Bannerman,	Milford,
Cumbrian,	Lowjee,
Castlereagh,	Mary,
Friendship,	Kusrovee,
Glenel,	Lovely Tish,
Glorioso,	Prime, Brig.

Ten Anglo Arab Ships and Grabs.

Bengal Ship Jesse.

FREE TRADERS.

Adamant,	Albinia,
Brampton,	Buckinghamshire,
Dorothy,	Grenada.
Orpheus.	Oramocto,
Lang,	Seaforth.

AMERICAN SHIPS.

Malabar,	Tartar,
Exeter,	Falcon,
Horatio,	Saco.

FRENCH SHIPS.

Estafette,	L'aimable Peggy,
Bourbon,	Franklin.

PORTUGUESE SHIPS.

Angelica,	Carmo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS
At Kedgeree.

Jan. 13. Ship *Zenobia*, Captain W. Clark, from China 30th November and Malacca 16 Dec.

14. Ship *Argo*, Captain R. Humphreys, from Bencoolen 17th November.

18. Ship *Edmonstone*, Captain J. Laird, from Bencoolen 17th November.

Ship *Shaw Khusroo*, Captain F. Worthinton, from Rangoon 22d December.

Off Culcutta.

Jan. 12. The *Mary*, Captain Gibb.

3. The *Lady Flora*, Captain Balston, and the *Salamutty Savoy*.

14. American Ship *Braganza*.

18. American Ships *Friendships*, and *Essex Junior*, and Portuguese Ship *Oceana*.

PASSENGERS.

PER ZENOBIA.

Cornet Maetier, 4th Dragoons.

PER EDMONSTONE.

Mr. and Mrs. Siddons.

DEPARTURES.
From Calcutta.

Jan. 11. American Ship *Union*, Captain B. Hitchings, for Boston.

Portuguese Ship *Triumfo Americano*, Captain J. Moreira, for Lisbon.

12. Turkish Admiral's Ship *Atiat*, Rohomane, for Judda.

Arab Ship *Derria Beggy*, Nacoda Syed Abdulla, for Muscat.

14. Ship *William Petrie*, Captain T. Ross, for the Persian Gulph

15. Ship *Narthumbriau*, Captain T. Lawson, for London.

Arab Ship *Fyzal Currim*, Nacoda Ally Nasair, for Judda.

16. American Ship *Holofern*, Captain B. Sevett, for Tranquebar.

French Ship *Charles*, Captain F. Burette, for Havre de Grace.

Arab Ship *Othmony*, Nacoda Meerjohn, for Judda.

Grab Ship *Asia Felix*, Nacoda, for Bombay.

17. Ship *Margaret*, Captasn G. Georgeson, for the Westward.

18. American Ship *Columbus*, Captain R. Robbins, for Boston.

H. C. Cruzer *Antelope*, Lieutenant J. Herne, for Bombay.

Arab Ship *Mustapha*, Nacoda, for Muscat.

21 Brig *Minerva*, Captain J. Russell, for Penang.

Brig *Lion*, Captain W. Garnett, for Madras.

Brig *Henrietta*, Captain J. Francis, for Pointe de Galle.

22. Portuguese Brig *St. Antonio Triumfo de Africa*, Captain A. M. Corrica, for Mosambique

Brig *Martin*, Captain J Wood, for Madras and Pondicherry.

Ship *Helen*, Captain A. Crawford, to complete her Cargo for Bombay.

24 Arab Ship *Fasarobance*, Nacoda, for Judda.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

From Calcutta.

Brig *Adventure*, Captain J. Robson, for Madrase. } in a day
Brig *Fair Trial*, Captain W. Wyatt, for Madras and Bombay. } or two.
Ship *Eclipse*, Captain P. Smith, for Batavia in 3 or 4 days.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS ON THE 17TH JAN.

Diamond Harbour.

Passed down,—The Ship *Charles*.
Remain,—The H. C. Ship *Union*, and the *Cornwallis*.

Kedgeree.

Gone down,—The *Cawdry*, *Ceres*, and *Union*.
Remain,—The outward-bound Ships *Egfried*. *Fathel Currim Aliat Rohoman*, and *Derriah Beggy*

New Anchorage.

Remain,—H. M. Ship *Orlando*, the H. C. Ships *Northumberland*, and *Lord Castlereagh*, also the *Metcalfe*, and *Cornwall*.

Saugar.

Remain,—The outward-bound Ships *Malilda*, *Exmouth*, *Nadir Shaw*, *Fathel Mobaruck* and *Abassy*.

From the New Anchorage.

H. M. Ship *Orlando*, for Madrase and Trincomalie, in a day or two.
H. C. Ship *Northumberland*, for Bencoolen and England, in a few days.

From Saugur.

Ship *Matilda*, Captain Hamilton, for Malta, in 2 or 3 days.

Passed to Sea.

Jan. 13. The *Fathel Mobarack*, and *Bombay Merchant*, Captain Rowe.
15. The *Sir William Bensley*.
16. The Danish Ship *Frederick*, the *Baring*, and *David Clark*.
The H. C. Ships *Thomas Grenville*, and *Carnatic*, passed down from the New Anchorage, in prosecution of their Voyages.

MADRAS,—February 3, 1818.

ARRIVALS.

January 24th, Portuguese Brig Prosper, Captain B. S. Vaz, from Chittagong 14th Jan.—do. Portuguese Brig Helen, Captain S. Teixeira, from Chittagong 14th Jan.—do. Portuguese Brig St. Maria Tonzonnesse, Captain Manuel Pascule, from Calcutta 4th January—25th Ship Anne, Captain Robert Dickie, from Bombay 13th and Mangalore 27th December Calicut and Aleppe: Passenger, Ensign Louis, H. M. 30th Regiment,—do. Ship Ruby, Captain R. Dennison, from Mauritius 7th December Passengers, Mrs. Dennison, and J. Sullivan, Esq.—26th, Brig Anselsar, Syrang Bennsor, from Ganjam 12th January Passenger, Mr. J. R. Brunton, Garrison Assistant Surgeon,—28th, Brig Macondomy, Syrang Consor, from Chittogong, Passenger, Mr. J. Fuscall.—29th, Ship Grant, Captain J. Moffat, from London, 1st June, Portsmouth 16th ditto, Cape, 4th October, and Trincomalie 19th January Passenger, S. Holman, Esq. from Trincomalie.—ditto H. M. Ship Orlando, Captain Clavell, from Calcutta 20th January.

Feb. 1st, Schooner Adventure, Captain Wm. Aberdeen from Ooringa 26th Jan.—4th, Brig Bucephalus, Captain R. B. Pavin, from Tranquebar 23d Jan. Passengers, Mrs. Pavin, and Captain Ebert.—do. Ship Egfrid, Captain V. Kirby, from Calcutta 23d Jan.—5th, Brig Industry, Capt. F. Mouat, from Manilla 7th Dec. Malacca and Penang 19th Jan. Passengers, Mrs. Pendegrass and Child, Mr. A. Patoon.—6th, Sloop Stree Coormah, from Vizagapatam 1st Feb. Passengers, Mrs. Cecil, Lieut. Cecil, Mr. George, and Mr. H. Hodson.

DEPARTURES.

January 22d, Portuguesn Brig Victoria, Captain M. Gonsalves, to Pondicherry and Tranquebar,—24th, Ship Frances and Eliza, Captain F. G. Stewart, to England.—ditto Brig Cyclops, Captain J. Poulson, to Columbo and Quilon.—25th, Ship Success, Captain F. Patrick, to Covelong.—27th, Ship Surrey, Captain Thomas W. Aldmam, to England.—28th, Ship Anne, Captain Robert Dickie, to Calcutta.—ditto Ship Ruby, Captain R. Dennison, to Covelong.—ditto Brig Covelon, Captain J. Trill, to Nagore, Trincomalie and Penang.

Jan. 31st, Ship Forbes, Captain J. Ford, to Columbo.—do. H. M. Ship Orlando, Captain Clavell, on a Cruize.—Feb. 1st, Ship Baring, Captain John Lamb, to England.—4th, Ship Admiral Cockburn, Captain John Briggs, to Bengal.—do. H. C's. Ships Minerva, Captain G. Richardson, and Rose, Captain McTaggart, to England.—5th, Ship Lloyd, Captain Peter McPherson, to Calcutta.

Madras Government Gazette.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1818.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. S. Græme, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

Mr. R. Sherson, Collector and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Arcot.

Captain Edward Osborne of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Brigade-Major in the Northern Division of the Army.

Lieutenant C. G. Alves of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Brigade Major in the Centre Division of the Army.

MADRAS MARRIAGE.

At Quilon, on the 29th Dec. by the Rev. Doctor Hutchison, James White, Esq. Paymaster of H. M. 89th Regt. to Miss Mary Lowther.

MADRAS DEATHS.

At the Field Hospital at Mehindpoor, on the 2d Instant, in the 26th year of his age, Lieutenant Richard Shanahan of the Rifle Corps, from wounds received in Storming the Enemy's Guns in the action with Holkar's Army on the 21st ult. His mild and amiable disposition gained him the affectionate regard of his Friends and brother Officers who will long regret his early fall.

"The Paths of Glory lead but to the Grave.

On the 21st December Lieutenant Charles Colman, killed in action; and on the following day, of his wound and after undergoing the amputation of the right leg, Lieutenant Thomas Harcorne, both of the Madras European Regiment.—These deaths are no common loss—The Regiment has been deprived of two of the most amiable and deserving young men, whose memories will ever be cherished by every brother Officer who had the pleasure of their acquaintance, and the Coast army has sustained the loss of two Officers who were not only an honor but an ornament to the service.

On Saturday last, at his house, Lieutenant Reynolds, of His Majesty's 89th regiment of foot.

On the instant, at Tripalloor, on his way to Pondicherry Joseph Andrew White, Esq. late Commissary Judge of Police at that place: Such were his amiable qualities, such his exemplary probity, and benevolent philanthropy whilst he exercised that office during a long lapse of years, and in the most critical period of Pondicherry, that his memory must ever be held in veneration not only by his relations, and numerous friends, but even by all those who once enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance.

At New-Town Cuddalore, on Wednesday the 28th ultimo, Caukeerlah Kistniah Bramfny, who served the Honourable Company for the period of 22 years, five of which, in the Pay Office at Kistnagherry, and the remainder in that of the Collector of the Southern Division of Arcot whose loss is sincerely regretted by his friends.

On Tuesday Morning, the 27th ultimo, after a few days illness, Mr. George Bateman, Clerh of the Black Town Dispensary, aged 24 years, 7 months and 23 days.—The loss of this truly amiable Young Man will ever be felt by his friends, and deservedly regretted by his acquaintances.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On the 3d ult. in the Protestant Church of St. Pierre, in the Island of Guernsey, Thomas Williams, Esq. eldest son of Capt. Edward Williams, Royal Navy, to Eliza Helen, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Andrew Hay.

On Saturday last, James Gordon Duff, Esq. of the Island of Madeira, and of Brunswick-square, London, to Frances, second daughter of James Williamson, Esq. of Tavistock-square.

On Monday, the 29th ult. William Lynch, Esq. of Morden Hall, Surrey, to Margaret, second daughter of Lewis Innes, Esq. of Balogie, Aberdeenshire.

This morning, at Edmonton, by the Red Dawson Warren, Pearson Thompson, Esq. younger son of Henry Thompson, Esq. of Cheltenham, to Dorothy, third daughter of the late William Scott, Esq. of Austin Friars and Bush Hill.

On Saturday, the 4th inst. at All Saints', Southampton, by the Rev. D. S. John Rector of Mottisfont, Hants, James Ede, Esq. of Ridgeway Castle, in that county, to Catharine, youngest daughter of G. B. Wright, Esq. of Polygon House, near Southampton and of Beccuwood, in the New Forrest.

On the 7th inst. at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Richard Barton, Esq. of Manchester, to Miss Watson, of the same place.

On Tuesday last, at St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Mr. James N. White, of Ludgate-hill, to Miss Elizabeth M. Parker, of Red Lion-square.

BIRTHS.

At Paris, on the 29th ult. the Lady of the Rev. Augustus Campbell, of a son.

On Saturday, the 20th ult. at Canterbury, the Lady of Captain Mullen, Royal Scots, of a son.

On Tuesday last, the Lady of James Kinloch, Esq. Brunswick-square, of a son.

On the 8th instant, in Percy-street, Mr. H. Tuner, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At her house, Upper Grosvenor-street, on the 19th ult. Mrs. Frances Cunyngham, relict of Lieut-Colonel Francis Conyngham, of Cloncaird, and youngest daughter of the late Sir John Whitefoord. Bart. of Whitefoord

On the 25th ult. at Blois, on his way to the South of France, for the recovery of his health, Major Heitland, formerly of the Madras Establishment.

On Monday last, at Cheltenham, George Fyffe, Esq. of Comberwell.

On Tuesday last, in child-bed, Cecilla, wife of Charles Phillipps, Esq. of St. Bride's Hill, Pembrokeshire.

On the 8th instant at his house on Epping Forest, Walthamstow, Essex, the wife of Wm. Sherwood, Esq.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

Mr. Powell, Commander of the Queen Charlotte, informs us of the interesting circumstance of his having recovered from a rock twenty-one miles N. W. of Nooaheevah (one of the Marquesas), a man that had been its solitary inhabitant for nearly three years. His account stated, that early in 1814 he proceeded thither from Nooaheevah with four others, all of whom had left an American ship there, for the purpose of procuring feathers, that were in high estimation among the natives of Nooaheevah; but losing their boat on the rock, three of his companions in a short time perished through famine, and principally from thirst, as there was no water but what was supplied by rains. His fourth companion continued with him but a few weeks; when he formed a resolution of attempting to swim, with the aid of a splintered fragment that remained of their boat, to an island, in which effort he must have inevitably perished. He had once himself attempted to quit his forlorn situation by constructing a catamaran, but failed, and lost all means of any future attempt. They had originally taken fire with them from Nooaheevah, which he had always taken care to continue, except on one occasion, when, it became extinguished, and never could have been restored but by a careful preservation of three or four grains of gunpowder, and the lock of a musket which he had broke up for the construction of his catamaran. The flesh and blood of wild birds were his sole aliment: with the latter he quenched his thirst in seasons of long droughts, and the skulls of his departed companions were his only drinking vessels. The discovory made of him from the Queen Charlotte was purely accidental: the rock was known to be desolate and barren, and the appearance of a fire as the vessel passed it on an evening, attracted notice, and produced an inquiry which proved fortunate to the forlorn inhabitant of the rock, in procuring his removal to Nooaheevah, whither Mr. Powell conveyed him, and left him under the care of an European of the name of Wilson, who has resided there for many years, and with whom the hermit had had a previous acquaintance.—*Gaz.*

NOTES to CORRESPONDENTS.

The Port folio, will be very acceptable and we hope it will be sent to us without further delay. S—s——communication will always be thankfully received.

THE GAZETTE.
WEDNESDAY, 4th March 1818.

With the most heartfelt grief we have to announce the afflicting intelligence of the death of HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES in childbirth. This melancholy event occurred on the 5th or 6th November; And whilst we have to deplore the loss of this most amiable PRINCESS, on whom the eyes and hopes of the whole British empire were fixed, we have also the sorrow of relating that the infant was still-born. This depressing news reached us last night, brought by the H. C. cruiser *Thetis*, from Bushire in thirteen days.

Sunday, always a fruitfull day in arrivals was more than usually abundant, six Ships having entered the harbour on that day viz. 1 Cruizer, 1 Free Trader, 2 French, 1 American and 1 Portuguese.

We understand, the 67th Regiment is on their march from Jaypoor, to join General Keir's Force.

Mr. Alderman Smith was elected to the Office of Lord Mayor by a great majority.

On Sunday the Ships in the harbour, had their Flags half mast all day, and the Fort and Hon. Company's Cruizers fired minute Guns at sunrise, as a token of respect to the memory, of our young Princess: this event so little expected, and so universally regretted, has thrown a gloom over our small society, that will not be easily removed.

We are happy to observe that the formation of a Literary Society is in contemplation at Madras. The first meeting took place on the 4th of February, we regret not having room to insert the proceedings.

Our Madras and Bengal Papers, came in too late to make many extracts from them, all their European matter has however been anticipated.

The Penang Gazette of 20th December mention, that two dangerous and alarming fires, had occurred in the suburbs; the first was soon got under, but the latter one had raged with great fury. It began at 11 A. M. and from that circumstance was more easily extinguished through the active exertions of all the Officers of Government.

The spirit of emigration from China, seems to be again renewed, for we observe that two Portuguese Ships from Macoa brought, one 73 and the other 138 China Passengers to Penang.

A report has reached us, that His Majesty's Government in England, were about to erect Columbo into an Archdeaconry, and to place Ceylon under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta. A union and consistency will thus be given to the English church throughout the British dominions. There are we believe several congregations of protestants at Columbo, and other parts of the Island of Ceylon, which have much encreased of late years under the protection and encouragement of the present Governor; and the accounts we have seen lead us to think, that the most beneficial effects are likely to result from the ordination of native priests, the means for which will be now regularly afforded.

There was a considerable fall of rain on Thursday morning, attended with several strong gusts of wind, from South to N. E. The sky remained overcast until 9 A. M. when the Thermometer stood at 60, at daylight it had been at 54 & did not rise higher then 73° all day. The N. Wester of the preceding evening had blown unusually strong, but there was no indication of such an event taking place. We have however often a visitation of this kind between October and June. In 1812, we had a similar fall of rain in March, and in 1814, a deluge in January, that forced the sojourners on the Esplanade to take shelter in the Fort. Last year it happened on the 31st January. Yesterday morning there was also a slight fall of rain, the Thermometer only 73 at noon. The weather continued gloomy and overcast all day, and a total want of our usual sea breeze caused the atmosphere to remain extremely dense, this periodical visitation is called by the Natives, Mouta, but we are unable to explain the reason of its being so called.

We have nothing new from Ceylon.

One of the H. Company's Cruizers is under dispatch for Bussorah, we understand that private letters will be received for the overland packet.

By accounts from Batavia, received by the American Ship Horatio, we find that the General Harris arrived there on the 22d of Dec. after a passage of 57 days from Bombay, all well, the Samarang of this port was also there. Produce of all kinds was very high, and trade consequently dull.

ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

We have been favoured with the following account of Brigadier General Smith's most decisive victory over the Mahratta Horse under the command of Gokla. Whilst the British troops were investing Sattarah, the enemy proceeded to Solapoor on the Seena, where they remained for some time. On the surrender of that fortress, General Smith renewed his march with a light division in pursuit of the enemy. On arriving at Yelpoor on the 19th, the General learnt that he had quitted Solapoor and was moving westerly, we made a night march with the view of intercepting him near Punderpoor, but learning on the route that he had turned upon Kurkumb, the General changed his course also, and crossed the Beema at Karowlee, when hearing that the Paishwa had encamped near Ashta on the 18th, he instantly pushed on with the Cavalry, Horse Artillery and Gallopers, and at half past eight o'clock on the morning of the 20th, every heart was elated by the sound of the Enemy's Nagaras beating below a Hill, which covered us from their view. The Enemy had information of our approach, but not sufficiently early to admit of his escape, without the loss of his baggage. In this predicament, Gokla, determined on risking an action. On descending the Hill a large body of the enemy was seen. The ground was very unfavourable for the advance of our Guns. The two squadrons of H. M. 22d Dragoons formed the centre column and were directed to attack the enemy's centre. The 7th Madras Light Cavalry was in column on the right and the 2d Madras Light Cavalry formed the left column. We descended the Hill in this order, and after forming squadrons, the whole was ordered to charge. The enemy firmly stood his ground, and advanced with spirit to meet each charge, he was however protected by a Nulla and the ground was favourable to his opposing the onset. Under the advantage of his position, the enemy got round the right flank and rear of the right squadron of the 7th cavalry, and at first created a little confusion. As he passed the rear and left of the 7th, Major Dawes of the 22d Dragoons, threw back a troop of that Regiment, immediately charged and broke them, and they were afterwards met, and suffered by a troop of the 2d Light Cavalry, which Major Walker had also prepared for them. Gokla fell at an early part of the action, fighting bravely to the last, two other Sirdars of distinction were also killed. The Rajah of Sattarah, and his family, were rescued and brought to camp, and hailed their deliverers with every manifestation of joy and gratitude. The enemy's force amounted to about 3000, and his loss to about 300—12 Elephants, 57 Camels, several Palankeens and Aftaubgeers and a few Horses fell into our hands. Bajee Rao, left his Palankeen at an early period, & mounting his Horse, fled, it is supposed to the Northward. Our loss was trifling. Lt. Warrand of the 22d Dragoons, slightly wounded. The following orders were issued by B. General Smith, on this highly important event; an event, that has crowned, in a manner so decisively, & so deservedly the persevering efforts with which that distinguished officer has followed the Paishwa, in a species of warfare, purely Marhatta; whilst in its political results, the value of the achievement has exceeded the effects, which have flowed from any of the victories which it has fallen to our lot to record in the course of the last three Months.

Camp at Kurkumb, Saturday 21st February, 1818.

D. O. BY BRIGADIER GENERAL SMITH.

Brigadier General Smith, begs to express his entire satisfaction of the conduct of the whole of the Troops, engaged in the affair with Gokla's Horse yesterday, and which led to such important results, as the death of that Chief, together with the rescue of the Rajah of Sattara and family, from the hands of the Enemy.

The Brigadier General particularly noticed the gallant exertions of Major Dowes, and the two Squadrons of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, also Majors Doveton and Walker, with the 7th and 2d of Madras Light Cavalry, under the di

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rection of Lieutenant Colonel Colebrook, who is requested to accept Brigadier General Smith's thanks and to convey to the whole of the Cavalry Brigade, and to Captain Frith in charge of the Gallopers, the high sense which he entertains of their important services. Altho' Captain Pierce, and the Horse Artillery were unavoidably kept in reserve upon this occasion, the Brigadier General takes the opportunity of expressing the obligations he is under to this Corps, and his admiration of their exemplary conduct throughout the present Service.

The operations of yesterday were necessarily confined to the Cavalry, but the zeal and good conduct evinced by the whole of the Troops, during a period of three Months of incessant marching, have been eminently conspicuous, and the Brigadier General regrets, that it was impossible upon the present occasion, to afford them all an opportunity of meeting the Enemy.

We have the satisfaction to report that the fort of *Chacan* surrendered on the Night of the 26th of last month. The garrison gave up all their Arms. Our loss is two killed and four or five wounded, all Europeans.

The Paishwa's Army passed Tokan and Newassa and unsuccessfully attempted to take those places, they continued their route in a Northerly direction.

By accounts from Persia we learn that Russia has assembled a large Army on the frontiers of Moldavia, at Toulchin near Shioff, under the Command of General Benningson and that General DeWitt, had organized the Cossack's of the Ukraine as Hulans, besides a reserve of 250,000 men, as Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry: these new levies are not to be understood as composing part of Benningson's Army, which is supposed to amount to nearly 300,000 men. The motions of this force, depend entirely on the issue of the negotiations of their Ambassador at the Porte. The demands of the Imperial Court are understood to be very exorbitant, no less than indemnification for the past, and security for the future.

Calcutta.

A report gained currency during the last week, that an immense army of Birmahs was preparing to invade our territory on the Sylhet frontier—and information having been received that about 15,000 men had actually assembled in that quarter, it was thought necessary, as a precautionary measure, to detach two companies of sepoys from Dacca, to protect the northern parts of Sylhet from the expected hostility of the enemy. The assembling of the armed men, however, related to a strictly local cause, and arose from a quarrel between the Rajah of Munnypore, and the Rajah of Kachar, both independent of this Government, and one of them independent of the Birmah Empire. It appears that the Munnypore Rajah had long been disposed to overthrow the authority of his rival, whose predecessors it is said, had imposed an annual tribute of horses on the province of Munnypore, and it was from a dispute regarding the payment of this tribute that the Munnypore Rajah declared war, armed his people, and finally took possession of the Rajah of Kachar's territory. When, however, it was intimated to him that the appearance of an armed force on the confines of our dominions indicated a hostile intention, he declared the real circumstances of the quarrel that had taken place, and immediately caused his followers to retire. Thus ends the rumour of a Birmah invasion of the British provinces."

Madras.

The weather at Mrdras has become sensibly warmer within the last few days, and on reference to the Thermometer, it would appear, that this season, notwithstanding the unusually great fall of rain during the monsoon, has been warmer by near three degrees upon an average, than it was at the same period of last year.

A most favourable opportunity for Passengers for England will offer in March next. The noble new Ship *Hastings*, Commanded by Commodore HAYES, will touch here about the middle of that month, on her passage to Europe—She is fitted up, we learn, in a superior style of elegance. We are glad that the nautical men of Madras will thus have an opportunity of judging of (in the phrase of a Calcutta Editor), "*the contour of her bottom.*"

The following relates to an action in which a Division of the Madras Army was engaged and which has not yet been before the Public on this side of India.

"About the 26th of Dec. Major MUNT was ordered from Nagpore with the 6th Madras Cavalry, and the 1st Battalions of Madras Infantry, to bring up a convoy at some distance, —and at the same time to attack a Camp of the Rajah's troops situated between the convoy and the town. He surprized the Camp, killed a great number, and completely accomplished his object.

English Extracts.

ELECTION OF A LORD MAYOR.

This hopeless contest on the part of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Goodbehere, was yesterday renewed. Small as the numbers were on Thursday, on the part of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Goodbehere, they were yesterday considerably *minus*, for his Lordship only polled 63 and Alderman Goodbehere 55. At three o'clock the poll closed, and the following statement was exhibited:—

Alderman Smith - - -	2017
Alderman Atkins - - -	1412
The Lord Mayor - - -	735
Alderman Goodbehere - -	687

Mr. Alderman ATKINS presented himself to the Hall; but unable to obtain a hearing, he bowed and retired.

Mr. Alderman SMITH also came forward, met with a similar reception, and retired from the hustings accompanied by Alderman Atkins, and several other Gentlemen.

Mr. HITCHINS could not help regretting that none but Liverymen had the power of speaking from the place on which he then stood, as a Gentleman on his left had told him, if allowed to do so, he would have set the Hall in a blaze, and controverted all the rushlight arguments of the opposite party by the prodigious effect of his gas light! As far as regarded setting the Hall in a blaze, he could not help stating the satisfaction he felt that the Gentleman alluded to had not the power of carrying his threat into execution; but he must lament that he was not allowed to address them. The state of the poll evinced the success of their opponents, but he should still continue, as he felt he was in duty bound, till the close of the poll, at his post, and would act in that manner that the Livery should say of him "he was one of the faithful among the unfaithful. He certainly could not deny that they were at present in the rear, but the Liverymen could yet bring them forward; and the only thing that could place them again in the van was the exertions of the people. There were 10,000 Liverymen, and the numbers yet polled did not, after the exertions that had been made for five days, amount to more than 3000; the Livery could, therefore, if they pleased, still place them at the head of the poll. That they had not been successful could not be ascribed to any fault of theirs, for it did not belong to mortals to command success.

Mr. WOOLER said the number of voters who had come up to poll for Aldermen Smith and Atkins had not been near so numerous yesterday as on the former days, and this clearly shewed that they had either exhausted their strength, or else that they did not possess the good opinion of the Liverymen. That the latter was the fact, was clearly demonstrated by the reception they met with whenever they appeared amongst them. Although, as he had predicted, they had marched up their detachments from the different barracks, still there were some yet remaining: perhaps they were invalids, who were not able to come up until they had recruited their health. There were on the books of the Livery not less than ten thousand who were entitled to vote, and yet the opposite interest had not been able to bring up more than three thousand. He was sorry to say that a small portion of their friends had deserted the cause which they had formerly stood forward to support, and it would become those who had the power, not to support those gentlemen, when called on, who on some occasions supported Reformation, and on other particular occasions deserted it. The reason that induced him and those friends whom he supported on the present occasion to appear there, was not from any motives of ambition, or vain love of applause, but because the leaders, who usually stood in the front of their ranks, had forsaken them; and, if those who had been in the habit of taking the lead would not come forward, it behoved those who could lead to do so, however inadequate they might be to the task. Even, if the political opinions of Mr. Smith were correct, would it be asked, be proper to place folly and imbecility in the Civic Chair? It was clear to demonstration that Mr. Alderman Smith did not possess the confidence of those over whom he was to preside; for they shewed by their behaviour on his leaving the Hustings, day after day, that they did not believe him capable of fulfilling the arduous duties of the situation to which he aspired. It had been remarked by a celebrated military character, that it was always best before going into battle to reconnoitre the strength of the enemy. This was the conduct they had pursued; and they had now found what the strength of their opponents was, and he was rather rejoiced than dismayed at the character it bore; while, on the other hand, the numbers *they* had to boast of were unasked, unsolicited, for all who had polled for them had been prompted to give their suffrages by the feelings of their own hearts, and without the expectancy of receiving any reward; while many of those who voted for their opponents, had been actually induced to do so by the fears they entertained of losing their situations. Their friends had been labouring late and early for them, while *they* had not even a single Committee.

The friends of Aldermen Smith and Atkins did not attempt to address the Meeting, and the Crier came forward and closed the business of the day in the usual form.

BIRMINGHAM, OCT. 3.

The Musical Festival which is now celebrating here, is by far the most splendid Meeting of the kind ever held in any provincial town in the kingdom. The receipts and collections have already amounted to more than 6475*l.* and it is expected that the receipts of the Theatre this evening will reach 1100*l.*

The tickets of admission into the Church of St. Philip this morning, produced 1611*l.*, and from the numerous assemblage of nobility and gentry, the collections at the doors are estimated at about 500*l.*

Yesterday, the performance of the *Messiah*, at the

Church, produced - - -	£1359 0 0
Collections - - -	423 13 0
Concert at the Theatre - -	1023 8 0
Ball - - - -	170 9 0
Total	£976 10 0

The growing, and, in some branches, the rapid increase of trade, has entirely changed the tone and character of the town. Hope revives in every individual's breast, and all the anticipations that the distress of the times would injure the benevolent exertions for the support of the General Hospital, have been completely falsified.

At the conclusion of the Concert on Wednesday evening, the national anthem of *God save the King* was most enthusiastically called for, in grateful compliment to the Noble Patrons, (among whom the Duke of Sussex is included,) for their efforts and countenance.

[*The Courier*,—*October* 4.

LANCASTER ASSIZES.

The Assizes at Lancaster are not yet concluded. It is the blackest calendar that ever was known. On Saturday two men were executed for murder. One for murdering his sweetheart, who was with child by him; & the other for poisoning his two children. *Nuttall*, the former, made a full confession of his guilt; but *Scholefield*, the latter, died without making any. Nuttall was much agitated; but Scholefield died with great composure and firmness.

To-day the Pendleton murderers. *William Holden*, and the three *Ashcrofts* one of whom is the father, the other the brother, and the youngest the son, are to be executed. They were tried on Friday, and after a trial of twelve hours, the Jury found them *Guilty*. The evidence was wholly circumstantial. They were tried for the murder of a Mrs. Marsden, and Hannah Partington, the servants of Mr. Littlewood, of Pendleton, near Manchester. It was proved that they got into the house between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of April 23, and that after robbing it, and carrying away some plate, linen, and a considerable quantity of bank notes and gold, they murdered (as it is supposed) with a butcher's cleaver and the kitchen poker the unfortunate domestics above named. A murder of this kind seems unparalleled even in atrocity by the well-known cases of Williamson and Marr. The robbery and murder were committed in mid-day, in a populous village, and within two miles of Manchester. The Jury found them *guilty* without even retiring from their box, and the Lord Chief Baron, RICHARDS, instantly pronounced sentence. They loudly protested their innocence, & were taken from the bar, making clamorous appeals to Heaven! Scarcely was there ever known so much interest taken in a trial, or a more numerous crowd assembled to hear it. The three Ashcrofts are creditable looking men, apparently much above the ordinary condition.

On Saturday a Special Jury was appointed to try the *Blanketeers*, as they were called, from Manchester. They were charged with convening a tumultuous and riotous assembly, under the pretext for petitioning: and for conspiring to insult and intimidate his Royal Highness the Prince Regent by collecting large multitudes of people, and conspiring to repair to London to present petitions and remonstrances, &c. to him. There were seven of these men indicted; three were defended by Mr. WILLIAMS, and four by Mr. HOLT.

When the trial was called on, Mr. TOPPING, the leading Counsel for the Crown, rose and said, "That it was not his intention to offer any evidence against the defendants. At the time the charge was preferred, Manchester was much agitated; but tranquillity now prevailed throughout the county, and a new tone and condition of things had arisen. That his Majesty's Government, therefore, never desirous to prosecute any of the King's subjects, but in cases where the public safety demanded it, thought it unnecessary to press any thing against the defendants under the present circumstances, and therefore he, Mr. Topping, should offer no evidence." The defendants were accordingly acquitted.

It is said that more than 50 causes yet remain to be tried; and a Writ of Right is to be tried on Tuesday.

The *Gazette* of Saturday contains the additional Article of the new Treaty respecting the Marriage Portion of the Queen Dowager of WIRTEMBERG; and appointing the Viscount CASTLEREAGH, the Baron de NEUTFER, the Wirtemberg Minister, and General TAYLOR, Private Secretary of her Majesty, together with the surviving Trustees, Lord GRENVILLE, and Sir J. C. HIPPISSLY. Bart. Commissioners, in the room of the late Duke of PORTLAND Mr. PITT, and the Baron de RIEGER.

By the Grand Jury of Cheshire, at the Assizes-hall at Chester, the 27th of August last, it was Resolved, That the Salt Duties are a fertile source of fraud and theft; that their repeal would in various ways extend the use and consumption of Salt; promote and assist the operations of agriculture; augment the demand for labour and industry, diminish the poor-rates, and be a most desirable relief to all classes of the community, especially to the lower orders.

[*The Courier*,—*September* 8.

SCOTS BOROUGH REFORM.

ABERDEEN, SEPT. 27.

The Annual Election of the Magistrates and Town Council of this City took place on Wednesday last, and the following is a list of those elected:—

CHARLES FORBES, Esq. of Auchmedden, M. P. LORD PROVOST.

ROBERT GARDEN, Esq.
DAVID CHALMERS, Esq.
JAMES MILNE Esq.
ROBERT BROWN, Esq.
} *Bailies.*

ALEX. DINGWALL FORDYCE, Esq. *Dean of Guild.*
JOHN WHYTE, Esq. *Treasurer.*
Mr. William Johnston, *Master of Shore Works.*
Mr. Arth. Gibbon, *Master of Kirk and Bridge Work.*
Mr. William Catto, *Master of Mortifications.*
Mr. Jas. Aw. Sandilands, *Master of Guild Brethren's Hospital.*

Alexander Freser, Esq.
William Read, Esq.
John Garioch, Esq.
Alexander Pirie, Esq.
Alexander Low, Esq.
John Smith, yost, Esq.
} *Merchant Counsellors.*

Deacon Adam Low, Baker
Deacon John Dunn, Tailor
} *Trades Counsellors.*

The Election of the Council took place at 2 o'clock, and that of the Magistrates and Office bearers at 7 o'clock the same evening.

We understand that the more respectable part of the Council, on receiving notice of their appointment (by a *summons* to attend in the evening, contrary to the usual mode of a *private understanding*), instantly sent to the Town Clerk their decided refusal to act; and not one of the newly-elected Council attended in the evening for the purpose of electing the Office-bearers.

The Election of the Office-bearers was accordingly entered upon by the *Old Council* along with what are elegantly termed a parcel of "Led Horse," to assist them.

We understand the Gentleman appointed Lord Provost was elected entirely without his knowledge; and it is strongly suspected he will follow the example of several others, to whom the office was previously tendered, and decline the honour.

The old and new Magistrates and Council were requested to attend Divine Service in Church next day, on Thursday, as usual. A few Members of the old Council attended: but with the exception of Deacon Low, none of the new appeared.

There is reason to believe, that the *majority* of the new Council have *officially* declined their appointments, in which case the Borough must be disfranchised.

We are yet unprepared, however to give the names of those who have *actually* accepted Offices in the Council, and of those who have rejected them. But we wait with anxiety to distinguish between the Members of our Corporation who have wisely and independently acceded to the sentiments of their fellow-citizens, and refused to act, and such of them as are inclined to resist the united wishes of the community and brave the public voice and opinion, by accepting office, under a system which has now become odious, from the motives of silly and contemptible vanity, to put no baser construction.

We learn that the Magistrates who have accepted, request the honour of a conference with those Gentlemen who have rejected seats at the Council Board, this day, at eleven o'clock "on Business of Importance." We presume the Meeting will be but thinly attended.

The Address from the Town Council of Aberdeen, which we published, admits that the System of Borough Government is radically bad, and ought to be changed. The Magistrates admit, that under this system the citizens have had no effectual control over expenditure of the Town's Office-bearers, and that, in consequence the present situation of the Corporation is *calamitous*. In these sentiments the inhabitants readily agree, for the fact is undeniable, that under a corrupt Political System, refusing all opportunity of investigation of the affairs of Corporations, and all redress of wrongs by them committed, the finances of this city have been ruined within these last twenty years. Twenty years ago, the sale of the Lands of Muchals, then the property of the Corporation, would, we have reason to believe, have paid all the debts of the Corporation, and left a reversion of some thousand pounds. That and other property has been sold, and over and above a debt of two hundred and thirty thousand pounds has been incurred, without the knowledge of the community, and without the knowledge of many of those appointed by Act of Parliament Trustees for the New Streets, on account of which we are told, this debt was contracted. We have reason to believe, that during this most wasteful and ruinous expenditure, the Principal of Marischal College, the President of the Society of Advocates, the President of the Shipmasters Society, and the Convener of the Trades, all Trustees under the Act, never saw the accounts, and never were consulted concerning the measures to be adopted—nor even invited to attend the Meetings. They certainly ought to have attended—but the fact must be admitted, that those who saw the ruinous consequences, that were inevitably to follow such proceedings, had no means of preventing the evil. Whatever thwarted the plans of Magistracy was party spirit or disaffection; and whoever openly declared against their measures was immediately set down as a man of *bad principles*. How then can it be said, that the community are liable in law, equity, or honour, for debts thus incurred—and how can the Magistrates, whose Address our readers have perused, call an attempt to impose an assessment upon the inhabitants for the purpose of paying the interest of these debts, "*an endeavour to lighten and remove the public burdens?*" As far as we know, no imputations have been made against Magistrates individually, as having been guilty of peculation, or misapplication of the public funds for personal emolument; but it is objected to them, that they have clung to a dishonest and corrupt system to the very last. If the Subscribers of the Address were really con-

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

TO HEALTH.

Without thy presence, balmy Health,
What is rank ? Oh ! what is wealth ?
Distressing pain her misery brings,
In equal rate, to slaves and kings.
The fawning courtiers ready smile,
No pang can ease, no grief beguile ;
E'en dearest friends, if thou'rt away,
To give delight in vain essay.
Health ! balmy Health ! thy blessings spread
Around my lonely humble shed.

Nor mine alone ;—to friends most dear
Be ever present, circling near,
The social band in bliss unite :
Oh ! wing their moments with delight !
And while each joy they grateful own
The hallowed gift of heaven alone,
Oh ! bid my soul the favour prize,
And yield a thankful sacrifice.
Health ! balmy Health ! how much I owe
For all the pleasures you bestow !

Nor splendour I, nor riches crave,
To gild this murky vital grave,
To fix my thoughts below the prize,
The gift eternal in the skies ;
Beyond the cot, a peaceful home,
My lowly wishes never roam :
There blest with thee, a gentle wife,
Should I want more to sweeten life ?
No,—bending oft the grateful knee,
What prince so rich, so gay as me !

Colombo, Dec. 9th, 1816.
ARION.

ANSWER TO THE FRENCH CHARADE IN OUR LAST.

à S.

Ton premier est l'or, souvent profissant le contraire
Le Tartuffe en fait en verité son *Ange* tutelaire ;
Or et *Ange* réunis presentent un fruit d'eclatante couleur
Parfumé comme l'ambroisie, qui plait surtout par la douceur
Une orange en un mót-que je te donne de bon coeur.
G.

Mazagon 2d March 1818.

(Continued from the third page.)

vinced long along of the ruinous tendency of the Rotten Borough System, what hindered them from communicating to their fellow-citizens the sentiments with which they were impressed—and why, with a declaration such they have now made, did they not join these fellow-citizens in petitioning the Prince Regent, that the Borough might, without loss of time, be thrown open, as the only means of security against a continuance of gross abuses? Certainly it was in their power to have the sincerity of their intentions known and acknowledged by the whole community, long before the time approached when office was to be resigned; when, with a kind of deathbed repentance, they confess their errors, and recommend better practices to their successors. Yet let us acknowledge that they have put, the public in possession of an invaluable document, a damning proof of the infamy of the Rotten Borough System. It applies not only to the affairs of Aberdeen, but to the whole System, as it pervades the Empire; and when Parliament shall again meet, we may expect our memories to be refreshed concerning the practices carried on in this City during the last twenty years.

After the publication of such a document as that now under consideration—an Address to the successors of the late Council, *whoever they might be*—the Election excited no small degree of curiosity, the citizens being naturally anxious to know whether nineteen of their number were yet to be found, to support for a time the appearances of the reprobated System. As usual upon such occasions, various rumours were abroad. It was said the office of Chief Magistrate had been offered to several individuals, who had declined the honour. It was said that a party would be formed of some Gentlemen who had formerly been in office, and who, upon some difference with their colleagues, had become private citizens, without joining in what the late Dean of Guild calls the *full tide of popular opinion*, would still come forward to maintain the Close Borough establishments. Another report was, that the Subscribers to the Address would elect as successors those who, as they had every reason to believe, would not act. When the list was issued, it remainad a doubt whether the Gentleman, whose name appears at the top as Lord Provost, had given his consent to the nomination; but, with regard to the majority of these named to inferior situations, we believe, all doubt was soon at an end, as we learn, they immediately declined the appointments; so that, in the procession of the New and Old Councils to Church on Thursday, Deacon Adam Low, of the Baker Craft, represented the whole *Batch* of new Magistrates and Counsellors in his own proper person. The present situation of Aberdeen ought to have a good effect upon the Scots Boroughs and the Country at large, to rouse the feelings and excite the exertions of all in the cause of reasonable, just, and absolutely necessary Reform. More than thirty years have now elapsed, since some spirited exertions were made for a Reform of the Royal Borough of Scotland, but these exertions were paralysed by the clamour raised concerning the dangers of innovation, as exemplified in the French Revolution. It was urged in vain, that no innevation was sought, but merely the restoration of the Citizens' Rights; Reformers were called visionary theorists or designing men, desirous of power, and of very questionable loyalty; and the Faction continued to act according to its own will and pleasure. The consequences of our Rotten Borough Government are, however, now apparent; and, although no Borough in Scotland may have suffered so deeply from the System as Aberdeen, the tendency of that System is the same in all; and we trust the Burgesses will cordially unite in well-directed efforts to put down for ever, what has too long been the disgrace of their country.

The Morning Chronicle,—October 2.

THE ARMY.

We stated on Monday last that it had been intimated by authority that British officers who entered into the service of the Insurgents, would be struck off the half pay list. The following circular has been addressed from the War Office to the several Army Agents :—

" War Office 30th Sept. 1817.

" Sir—It having been determined that the Regulation by which Officers are precluded from receiving half pay, while holding offices or employments of profit under his Majesty, shall be extended to Officers on half-pay holding similar offices or employments under other Governments, unless with the permission of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, I am to acquaint you, for the information of the Half-pay Officers to whom you are agent, that this extension of the Regulation will accordingly take effect from the 25th December next inclusive.

" I am to add, that all applications from Officers for permission to hold offices or employments under other Governments, together with their half pay, are to be addressed to the Secretary at War, for his Royal Highness's consideration.

" I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant,
" PALMERSTON.

The 21st Regiment (Royal Scots Fuzileers) is now on its march from Coventry, in two divisions, for Dudley, in Worcestershire, where it is to be quartered during the winter.

The following regiments have been ordered to be disbanded :—2d battalion 53d, 2d battalion 66th, 5th and 6th West India, 3d Ceylon, and the Garrison Company in the West Indies. The 80th regiment was reduced in establishment 25th August.

Major Morrison's company of Royal Arillery (now in Portsmouth garrison) is to embark for Malta.

Thursday, the 25th ult., the detachment of the 93d regiment, doing duty at Shanagolden, arrived in Limerick, and joined head quarters at the Castle-barrack.

COURT-MARTIAL.

Horse-Guards, Sept. 25, 1817.

At a General Court-Martial held at Whitehall on the 1st August 1817, and continued by adjournments to the 7th of the same month, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Piper, Major in the 4th (or King's own) Regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges :

1st. For highly irregular and unofficerlike conduct, in having directed Quarter Master Serjeant Bernard Doran, of the Depot of the 4th Regiment, to prepare Weekly Returns, for the issue of Coals and Candles for an Officers' Mess, at Deal Barracks, between the 24th of January and the 24th March, 1816, and for signing such Returns, whereby the said Coals and Candles were issued regularly within that period for such propose, and directing the Coals and Candles, so issued, to be divided amongst, and apportioned to the individual use of himself, and the other officers at quarters, in their own rooms; no mess of the officers at the Depot having been established within that period, although there was a sufficient number to have one established, being contrary to the Rules, and prejudicial to the good of the service, defeating the intention for which such issue is allowed to be made.

2d, For highly irregular and unofficerlike conduct, in having directed Paymaster Christopher Hancorne, of the Depot of the said Regiment, to estimate for and include in the accounts of the Depot, from the 25th December, 1815, to the 24th March, 1816, the sum of 18*l.* 15s. or thereabouts as an allowance in aid of the Mess, granted under a Circular War Office Order bearing date the 19th March, 1811, no Mess of the Officers of the Depot having been established at any time within that period, and which sum, namely, 18*l.* 15s. or thereabouts, so estimated for and drawn, was divided by the said Paymaster Christopher Hancorne amongst the Officers, he, Lieutenant-Colonel Piper, receiving a proportion thereof: the same being contrary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's gracious intention under which such grant is allowed, contrary to the instructions contained in the right Honourable the Secretary at War's Circular Letter of the 15th April, 1812, and prejudicial to the good of the Service.

3d. For highly irregular and unofficerlike conduct, in directing Quarter-Master Serjeant B. Doran, of the Depot 4th Regiment, to bring the Return for Coals and Candles for the said Depot, from the 26th to the 31st of March, 1816, to his Quarters, Deal Barracks, on the morning of the 24th March; and which Return, in which his, Lieutenant-Colonel Piper's, name was included, was then signed by him, although on that day, he, Lieutenant-Colonel Piper, went on leave of absence for two months, with the sanction of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and which Coals and Candles so drawn on his account for the period abovementioned, were delivered into his quarters, occupied by a woman, himself not being present any one day within the period of that Return, the same being in violation of the Rules and prejudicial to the good of the service.

4th, For conduct unbecoming an Officer, in having sent for the Acting Paymaster Lieutenant-John Bushell, of the Depot of the 4th Regiment on or about the 6th June, 1816, to the Quarter in Deal Barracks, and there holding a conversation with the said Lieutenant J. Bushell, with a view to influence and induce him to make a false Charge in the Accounts of the said Depot, under the head of Postage and Stationary, for a Sum of between Two and Three Pounds, which he, Lieutenant-Colonel Piper, represented as having expended for Logs and a Black Jacket, whilst in command of the Depot, thereby holding out an encouragement to the said Lieutenant-John Bushell, to act contrary to the Rules, & prejudicial to the good, of the Service.

5th. For holding a conversation with Captain Charles James Edgell, commanding the Depot of the 4th Regiment, on the parade of the South Barracks, Deal in the presence of Lieutenant and Acting Ajudant John Staveley, of the said Depot, on or about the morning of the 10th June 1816, with a view to induce and influence him, Captain Edgell, to omit his, Lieutenant-Colonel Piper's, name in the Returns of that day although he was present and living in Barracks, and included in the Return for the issue of Coals and Candles for the ensuing week viz from the 10th to the 16th June inclusive, thereby wishing him to conceal from the Adjutant-General the circumstance of his being at the Depot, contrary to he Rules of the Service.

6th For holding a correspondence with Captain Edgell, commanding the Depot of the 4th Regiment, at Deal Barracks, between the period from the 26th June to the 19th August, 1816, with a view to induce him to authorise a charge of Three Pounds Six Shillings, or thereabouts, being made against the Public as an Allowance in lieu of Forage for a Horse, between the 2d May and 4th June, 1816, contrary to his, Captain Edgell's, judgment, and conveying to him a positive Order to authorise such charge being made, by which a Sum of Three Pounds Five Shillings and Two Pence, or thereabouts, was charged in the Accounts of the said Depot; the same being in his, Captain Edgell's opinion, contrary to the Instructions under which such charge is allowed to be made, in breach of the Articles of War, and prejudicial to the good of the Service.

7th for having acted in an unwarrantable manner, highly unbecoming an Officer in addressing to Lieutenant John Bushell of the Depote of the 4th Regiment, a Letter, dated 21st March, 1817, conveying most improper language, in as much, as therein adverting to the subject-matter contained in the 4th charge, he expresses himself as follow :—" If ever you did make such an assertion concerning me, your superior Officer, I now tell you, Sir, and will tell the world, that you asserted an infamous falsehood,"—the same being prejudicial to the regularity and good of the service.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :—

The Court having duly weighed and considered the evidence adduced in the prosecution, as well as what has been offered in defence, is of opinion, that Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Piper, Major of the 4th (or King's own) Regiment of Foot, is Not Guilty of the First and Second Charges, as it has appeared that there was a Mess established at the Depot to which any of the Officers of the Regiment might have gone, and does therefore Acquit him.

With respect to the third Charge, the Court is of opinion, that Lieutenant Colonel Piper is Guilty of so much of this Charge, as imputes to him irregularity in signing the Return in which he himself was included, between the 26th and 31st March, 1816, on the 24th March, when he was going on leave of absence, but the Court does fully Acquit him of any improper motive, and of the remainder of the Charge, the Court does also acquit him.

With respect to the fourth Charge, the Court is of opinion, that Lieutenant-Colonel Piper is Not Guilty of any improper motive in the conversation which has been made the subject of this Charge, and does therefore Acquit him.

The Court is of opinion that Lieutenant-Colonel Piper is Guilty of the fifth Charge.

With respect to the sixth Charge, the Court is of opinion, that Lieutenant-Colonel Piper is Not Guilty, and does therefore Acquit him.

With regard to the seventh Charge, the Court is of opinion, that Lieutenant Colonel Piper is Guilty of having written the letter of the 21st March, 1817, to Lieutenant Bushell, containing the expressions therein stated, of which the Court strongly marks disapprobation, at the same time the Court must observe, that had Lieutenant Bushell given the explanation repeatedly required by Lieutenant-Colonel Piper, the irritation which induced the objectionable language might have been altogether avoided.

The Court does therefore upon a review of the whole matter adjudge that Lieutenant Colonel Piper be admonished, in such manner, as his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief may think proper.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court; and to command, that the prisoner, Lieutenant Colonel Piper, shall receive such an admonition as may be calculated to prevent him from acting in future with the inadvertency set forth in the instance of the third Charge, and the irregularity stated in the fifth Charge.

With regard to the seventh Charge, of which Lieutenant Colonel Piper has been found guilty, the Prince Regent has been pleased to consider the disapprobation expressed by the Court as a sufficient punishment.

The Commander in Chief directs, that the foregoing Charges preferred against Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Piper, Major of the 4th (or King's own) Regiment of Foot, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and the Prince Regent's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head, of every Regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of his Royal Highness.
the Commander in Chief,
Harry Calvert, Adjutant-General.

[*The Courier,—October 9.*

NAVY.

Sir Thomas Martin, Comptroller of the Navy, the Hon. E. Stuart, one of the Commissioners, and Mr. Seppings, the Surveyor, are holding a Board at Plymouth Dock-yard, for inspecting into the ships' stores, &c. &c.

Lieutenant Mingay, of the Prince Regent's yacht the *Royal George*, is promoted to the rank of Commander.

The *Tyne*, 26, Captain G. T. Falcon, went out of Portsmouth harbour on Saturday morning, and will sail for the Brazil station in a few days.

Friday the Russian frigate *Kamschotka*, 28, Captain Basil Golhoogine, sailed from Portsmouth on a voyage of discovery in the Northern Pacific Ocean.

The brig *Gladwin*, and schooner *Morgan Rattler*, have been fitted out at Portsmouth, for the purpose of taking passengers to join the Insurgents in South America, and will sail this day for St. Thomas's. The *Gladwin* has 35 passengers, the *Morgan Rattler* 20. They are principally men, who have heretofore filled the lowest offices of Government, and are not entitled to half-pay; they pay thirty guineas for their passage to St. Thomas's The ship *Dawson*, of 500 tons, bound on the same destination, is hourly expected at Portsmouth from the River.

Ships continue to be equipped in the River for the purpose of conveying officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to aid the patriots in South America. At present one vessel is quite ready to sail, having on board officers fully equipped, and 200 privates, to form a rifle corps. Another is in a forward state of preparation, and has appointments for a cavalry regiment 600 strong; a third is freighted with the equipments of a lancers' corps. The officers are all men who have seen active service, and are of every rank, from lieut.-colonels to ensigns: the organization is so complete, and the arrangements so happily made, that they will be ready for immediate service on their arrival in America.—*Englishman.*

The Gloire frigate having been deemed unworthy of further repair, has been broken up. The Theban frigate has also been taken to pieces.

A new ship to be named the Portland, of 60 guns, is building at Plymouth.

St. James's Chronicle, Sept. 2

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED FROM OBAN, BY LETTERS DATED 14TH AND 26TH SEPTEMBER.

Death of the Dey of Algiers.

On the 8th of September, a number of Janissaries assembled round the Palace of the Dey calling upon him to descend, as it was their intention to cut him to death, his reign having been a series of disasters both by sea and land.

The Dey, being obliged to comply, was taken by the soldiers to the house of the Kishna-Aga where he was strangled, and a man named Ali Cogia, a retired merchant, was declared his successor: the Ministers of the late Dey have been exiled to different cities of the Regency.

At Oran, and on the frontiers of the kingdom of Morocco, not the smallest precaution is taken against the Plague: notwithstanding this, the disease has not yet shewn itself to the Westward of Algiers.

Caravans pass daily from Algiers to different towns in Morocco.

The Moors of Telemzen, and other cities of this Province, communicate with the kingdom of Morocco as formerly.

By intelligence received from Algiers, under date 12th September, it appears that the Plague still continues to rage there; but the number of deaths does not exceed 60 per diem.

At Bona the disease is said to have subsided; at Constantina the daily number of deaths amounts to about 100.

A letter from Algiers, dated the 21st September, states, that the number of daily deaths in that City did not exceed thirty five.

It appears by accounts from Ireland that the fever is abating in all parts of that country.

On Thursday week, Earl Talbot left his seat at Ingestrie, and passed through Stafford, on his way (*via* Shrewsbury) to Holyhead, there to embark for Ireland.

[*Liv. Adv.—October 18*

ON THE FRENCH FINANCES IN 1817

(FROM A PARIS PAPER.)

The French character was well understood by him, who, in speaking of our nation, said they *sing, they will pay.* If, indeed, it is not an indispensable requisite to sing in order to pay one's debts, it cannot be denied that it augurs well to pay, singing, or what is the same thing, with that sort of content which results from the comparison of a supportable evil with one which cannot be supported. A money wound is not mortal, says the proverb: and when we consider the other wounds constantly bleeding and progressive, with which the body politic once was covered, we may well be consoled that we have now no more wounds to complain of. It was doubtless this reflection, or rather this feeling, which prvailed among us last year, when so many persons paid six or eight months taxes in advance, to remedy the exhausted and distressed state in which the Usurper had left our finances on his flight.

There need, then, be no anxiety to know whether we are willing to pay. That willingness is founded on too many motives, guaranteed by too decided a dislike to revolutions and tyranny, to afford any reason to fear that it can be either changed or weakened. We have, therefore, only to examine whether the condition in which we stand as to will, is sufficiently supported by our situation as to ability.

On the latter point we ought to be already perfectly assured by the promptitude and facility with which the funds of the first bankers and greatest capitalists of Europe have been laid open to us. If at the moment when Buonaparte left us under the weight of an enormous debt, and of vindictive reprisals from his former victims—if at the moment when his family packed up our last spoils, we had been told what a state of things was to succeed that frightful disorder, doubtless no one would have relied on so rapid a recovery from a ruin and misery so complete. What must have been the surprise of those who are still incapable of distinguishing between fact and right, between the eventual successes of usurpation and the eternal reign of justice, between the transitory and the permanent, when they saw the most enlightened and ablest calculators of Europe offer us the support of their confidence and credit—men who would have refused their capitals to France, triumphant and rich with conquests, and did not hesitate to confide them to France invaded, exhausted by ravages, and dispossessed of her new provinces? The reason is that France has gained much more in consistency, in esteem, in political solidity, than she has lost in splendor, in territory, and in fleeting riches.

But were this mark of confidence, founded on a profound examination of our resources and infallible calculations of stability, insufficient to assure us, we should find the same motives of consolation and security in the work which has just been published by M. Poussielgue (1.) That work rests on no vague theory, nor any future contingency; every thing is submitted to the strictest investigation; every thing is positive and regulated on our state and situation. The author does not make us depend for the present or the future on any amelioration or any probabilities. He does not exaggerate the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

(1) Concerning the Finances of France in 1817.

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *PROPRIETORS*, by M. D. CRUZ, in APOLLO STREET.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the Printer, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 4th March, 1818.

(Continued from the last page.)

amount of our resources, or diminish the extent of the evil. He does not present views to us, but a table formed on the most indisputable calculations.

The capital of our public debt is three milliards three hundred and some millions of francs. To meet it we have a revenue of 1,626,000,000, which at four per cent represents more than forty milliards. The products of industry in France support four-sevenths of the public burdens, which is equal to a moveable revenue of two, milliards 130 millions. M. Poussielgue says, "We cannot estimate the products of industry in France, because we cannot support our calculations by proofs: however, from the mass of our specie, which is greater than the bills of our banks and commerce, and the prodigious rapidity of the circulation set in motion by industry, there can be no exaggeration in supposing forty milliards the result of the labour of one year." He, however, calculates the portion liable to taxation at only two milliards 100 millions.; but, notwithstanding, the impassable revenue of France on landed and moveable property exceeds three milliards 700 millions; whence the author concludes, that with the sixth of our impassable revenue, we could discharge in fifteen years the whole of the debt and annual charges of the kingdom.

In the chapter in which M. Poussielgue examines the different means of relief for France, he does not hesitate to give the preference to the mode of borrowing by the creation of annuities. What best proves the advantage of that system is, that before the 20,000,000 of stock added to the mortgages began to operate or could have produced the slightest effect, the value of the annuities was improved six per cent, even at the moment when what was already in circulation was augmented by twenty-five millions.

"We are not more rich," says the author, "now than we were a year ago, but the employment of our wealth is better regulated and more assured. It is now certain that the Government will not undertake any engagement which it cannot fulfil." "The revenues of the State," he afterwards says, "are so clear, their receipts so certain, their employment so well determined, and the expenses fixed with so much precision, that the smallest doubt cannot arise as to the punctual discharge of the annuities." The author regards it as a most essential point, that a mode of borrowing has been fallen upon, in consequence of which, both the Government and the capitalists have an interest in keeping up the value of the annuities. The system appears to him to have been, combined on this footing. The Government in the first place remains master of the most important condition, which consists in not being bound to reimburse the capital, and yet not losing the power of redeeming it at any time, and in proportion to the means it may be thought proper to devote to that object. In the next place, it is the interest of the Government, that the annuities should maintain their value; even when there may be no intention of making new issues because the necessity for such a measure may some time or other arise; and besides, the credit of the Government is henceforth inseparably connected with that of the annuities. The lenders, on their part, will always remain, as it were, ranged in order of battle around the Grand Book, to defend it and maintain it on a respectable footing, because on that respectability the value of their capitals depends.

[The Courier,—September 4.

LAW REPORT

MANSION-HOUSE.—THE SHIP CALEDONIA.—Yesterday Mr. FITZGERALD, one of the owners of the Caledonia, now lying at Liverpool, made a complaint to the Lord Mayor, to the following effect:—

A report had, he stated, appeared in *The Observer* newspaper under the head of MANSION-HOUSE, which tended to ruin his character, and had been a source of the greatest misery to his relations and friends. No circumstance had, he said, been mentioned before his Lordship, upon which the charges stated in that report could possibly have been grounded, and of course the inference to be drawn was, that it had proceeded from a secret enemy, who had taken the opportunity in his absence of blasting his character. He thought it indispensible, in such a case, that the Lord Mayor should contradict the report. The public mind had naturally been much agitated upon reading such a detail, and the injury to him in his mercantile pursuits, as well as to his feelings as a Gentleman and a man of humanity, was almost irreparable. His brother and himself had characters in the City which never before were attacked, and several respectable persons could declare that they had always acted with honour in all their transactions. The conduct of a Mr. Wall, who made affidavit in opposition to the statement alluded to, proved that there was no truth whatever in the account, and the declaration of the Lord Mayor, to the same effect, would operate in removing an impression so calculated to destroy a man's prospects in life.

The LORD MAYOR—I have seen the affidavit of Mr. Wall, and was suprised at it, for it is totally different from the account he gave here. There was a strong similarity between, some of the circumstances he stated and those which the account you complain of contained.

Mr. FITZGERALD—Instead of 130 passengers there are now but twelve on board the Caledonia; the rest have been recompensed, and we are ready to do all in our power to make amends for the delay, which was unavoidable.

The LORD MAYOR—The account of transactions in which your name was concerned, and which was embodied in the report of what occurred at this office, was transmitted in a printed slip, apparently a newspaper slip, from Liverpool, where the scene was said to have existed. There was a similarity between the strong circumstances detailed in, that, and the description given by Mr. Wall.

Mr. FITZGERALD—Then it is evidently the production of some maligant enemy of ours at Liverpool. As to the existence of a fever in the ship, I assure your Lordship there is no ground whatever for such an assertion. I ask your Lordship, can it be fair to publish *ex parte* statements, especially when they contain charges of such a description?

The LORD MAYOR—I cannot interfere with newspapers. The account of which you complain and its origin in Liverpool, from which place, as I stated before, a printed paper containing the particulars was transmitted to this City. The declarations of Mr. Wall were not at all tending to remove the impression likely to be made by the printed paper. They had a contrary effect.

Mr. FITZGERALD—I beg your Lordship will assist me in removing the impression that the charge was made before you.

The LORD MAYOR—I cannot do so—I cannot interfere. Besides, my time cannot be occupied in giving opinions upon the reports of newspapers, and I cannot enter into a contest with editors.

Mr. Fitzgerald then left the office.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 23.

TOWKENDEN *v.* CAPTAIN PRIOR.

The Insolvent, Thomas Prior, an officer in the 18th Hussars, on half-pay, and a man of very respectable connections, was opposed by Mr. Barry on behalf of the opposing creditor, Mr. Towkenden. Being examined, it appeared that he married in November, 1812; that his wife was left the sum of 5,000*l.* and that he received the interest of 1,500*l.* from that sum. The estate was sold under the will, and only produced the latter sum; which, by a marriage-settlement, was settled on his wife solely. It further appeared, that the Insolvent obtained 20*l.* from Mr. Towkenden (the opposing creditor), attorney, whom Insolvent employed professionally; that he was reduced to half-pay in consequence of an affair at Boulogne, but had expectations of being restored. When the Insolvent borrowed the 20*l.* he had to meet a bill of 36*l.* He endeavoured afterwards to liquidate the debt, by exchanging from the cavalry to infantry; but having recently exchanged, the Duke of York refused the application, and in consequence thereof he was unable to pay the debt. Mr. Heath also opposed the Insolvent. On his re-examination it appeared, that besides his pay, his father allowed him 300*l.* per annum, but which allowance had been withdrawn, in consequence of a misunderstanding between them. He had also an allowance from his uncle, Lord Frankfort, and other friends, amounting in the whole to 500*l.* per annum; his debts amounted to 1,900*l.*; his creditors were fully aware of these circumstances. The COURT decided there were no grounds for the remand of the Insolvent, and he was discharged.

American Extracts.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

CLEOPATRA'S BARGE.

The following is from the Diario di Roma, published at Rome, in Aug 1817.

For the first time has appeared in these seas, passing from Leghorn, an American squadron, which had been out for a port for several days, but has since sailed for Naples. We remarked the uncommon good appearance of these ships. A very exact military discipline, a perfect knowledge of naval affairs and of navigation, appeared in every thing. Their spring-locks combined ease and simplicity, and instant effect, and were equally admirable in their fire arms and in pistols, and multiplied their discharges at pleasure. The exercise, activity and readiness of their mariners, and their perfect acquaintance with every thing, were observed not without surprise and wonder, and do honor to the nation to which they belong. Their vessels were well found, fast sailors, and as neat as they were well built.

Soon after the visit of the fleet, anchored in our port a brig from America, of a most beautiful construction, elegantly found, very light, and formed for fast sailing, constructed and armed like our light armed vessels. It was named the *Cleopatra*, belonging to a very rich traveller, George Crowninshield, of Salem, who constructed her for his own use, and for the voyages he had undertaken in company with Capt. Benjamin Crowninshield, his cousin. Besides the extreme neatness of every thing about the vessel to fit her for sea, her accommodations were surprising and wonderful. Below was a hall of uncommon extent, in which the luxury of taste, the richness and elegance of the furniture, the harmony of the drapery and of all the ornaments, inspired pleasure and gallantry. The apartment of the stern was equally rich and interesting. Five convenient bed chambers, displayed with the same elegance, were at the service of the Captain, with an apartment for the plate of every kind, with which it was filled. Near was another apartment, which admitted all the offices of a kitchen, and in it was a pump with three tubs which passed through the vessel, to supply water from the sea, or discharge what they pleased, with the greatest ease. The rich distinguished owner had with him, besides his family servants, several linguists, persons of high talents in music, and an excellent painter. Every thing to amuse, makes a part of the daily entertainment. The owner and Capt. were affable, pleasing and civil, and gave a full evidence of the talents, the industry, and the good taste of their nation, which yields to none in good sense and true civility. The above travellers having complied with the usual rules of the City, and having expressed the due respect to the Apostolical Delegate, upon receiving a particular invitation, he visited the Cleopatra in company with many persons of distinction, and partook of an elegant collation.

Sheriff Hubbard of New York, has been elected Spanish Patriot Governor of the *two* Floridas.—It is a wonder they had not added *Louisiauna!*

An application in made for a branch of the U. S. Bank at Lynchburg, Virginia.

From a communication in Lang's Gazette we are informed, that a pack of hounds and *boxeus* have arrived in this country, and that a match for a large sum has been agreed upon, to take place in New-Jersey.

The huntsmen must take care that they don't run over our farmers' fields; and the boxers will knock one another down to little profit in this *new* country.

NORWICH, (CON,) OCT. 8.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Superior Court closed the Fall Circuit in this city on Thursday last, in the evening. The docket of civil and criminal causes was unusually large.

State, vs. Sally Thayer. James Lanman, Esq, State Attorney assisted by *Joseph Williams*, Esq counsel for the prosecutson: J. *Ishman* and *J. Stedman* Esq's counsel for the prisoner. This prisoner was charged with burglary and robbery, in the house of Mr. *Amos Standish*, at Buzrah, in July last. The prisoner, about 17 years of age, had a prepossessing countenance, and considering the nature of the offence charged against one of her sex, presented an uncommon and interesting spectacle. She pleaded not guilty and was ably defended; but the evidence was too strong against her. The Jury found her guilty. This adventurous girl, it appeared on the trial had, travelled from home seven miles, committed the crime by entering the dwelling at a window, and was found snug in her own bed on the following morning. In her rapid march, she had lost some part of her light dress which was recognized, and led to her detection—and the goods stolen were discovered in her bed. Sentence, imprisonment 12 months in the County Gaol.

The most interesting civil cause which underwent a trial, was that of *Amasa Hyde* vs. *Roger Baily*, for slander. The plaintiff is a respectable post-master in Franklin. The defendant sustains a like office in Lebanon. A treasury note of £1000, in an envelope being put into the mail in the defendant's office directed to *Jonathan Little*, Esq. at New-York, miscarried. *Baily* charged the plaintiff, without the least pretext, with having taken it. The cause was tried by a very respectable jury who found a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff, with damages £650. On reconsideration, at the request of the Court, on the subject of damages only, which were deemed rather high, the jury brought in the second time, damages £400, which verdict was readily accepted by the Court. The note was found in an old bag at another office. Both parties were alike innocent of embezzlement. The cause was ably defended. *Law* and *Lanman* counsel for plaintiff. *Gurley* and *Cleveland* counsel for defendant.

INCLEDON, the celebrated singer, has arrived at New-York, from England.

It is said, furniture for the President's house has been ordered from France. This ought to excite the same sensation as if ordered from England.

A Delaware paper conjectures important communications will be made to Congress, and that the doors will be closed early in the session.

The President has appointed Brig. Gen. Swift, Brig Gen. Bernard, Col. M'Rae, Maj. Armsted, and Capts. Elliot and Sinclair, to examine the defensible points of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roards, &c

A Castle has been ordered to be erected on Old Point Comfort.

LIVERPOOL SEPT. 8.

The accounts from all parts of the country, contain the most cheering intelligence of the state of the crops, and the propitious weather which the country has generally injoyed, during the last week, for ripening and securing the harvest. We are also glad to observe from the same accounts, that the Iron, the Woolen, the Cotton, the Leather, the Soap and Candle manufactures, are all rapidly increasing. Every loom, every factory almost in the kingdom, employs more men, or gives them higher pay, than it did six months ago. Commerce equally increases throughout our ports.

SEPT. 10.

There have been imported into Liverpool, from the U. S. of America, between the 1st of September, 1816, and the 1st Sept. 1817, no less than 493,514 bblls. of flour, which, together with the grain brought from the same country, would be sufficient to load, 2786 vessels of 100 tens each. No bad customers.

We are happy to observe the demand for cotton in our market still continues very brisk; the sales during the last fortnight, amount to 30,000 bags.

An advance from 7½ to 10 per cent on every article of cotton manufacture, has taken place at Manchester and is readily obtained.

The harvest in this neighbourhood has partially commenced; and from the very fine warm weather we had during the last week, we suppose that it will become general in this neighbourhood and Cheshire, in the course of the Present week.

The bankrupt list has decreased within the last few months in a degree wholly unprecedented. The number of Liverpool bankrupts has been fewer in the last quarter than in any period of the same length, for a great number of years.

A private letter from Cadiz of the 1st of August, mentions the preparation of a very formidable expedition for an attack on Buenos Ayres.

It is a flattering circumstance for our manufactures, that the former exportation of muslin for India, from the Clyde, sold at such prices as to encourage a great extension of the trade; and considerable sales of fancy muslin have recently been made for that market.

Glasgow Chronicle.

We have seen a letter from Liverpool of the 6th of September, which gives the following quotation and remarks. We believe that no instance has occurred for the last 7 years, when so much business was done in one market day, as upon last Tuesday at Marchester, in goods and twist, and as far as we can learn, seems likely to continue. The country presents a flourishing appearance, and if the weather we have had for three days should continue, we shall have the harvest well secured, and the ports will then certainly be shut in November. The crops are certainly very good, if they can only be well got in. Flour was at 50s. nominally to-day. but sales could not be extensively effected even for the best quality at that price. *Prices*—S. J. Cottoo 2s 10d to 3; Upland 1s 70 to 15 10½; F. Orlens 1s 2d to 2s; Tobacco 5d to 11½; wheat 13 to 13s 6d; Flour 48 to 30s; Rice 36 to 39; Bark 21 to 24s; Ashes, pot, 42s to 52s; Pearls 64 to 65s; Turpentine 15 to 17; Tar 16; Flaxseed 75s; for sowing. *N. Y. Gaz.*

The Grand Election of Governor and Legislators in Pennsylvania, took place on Tuesday last, when the warm electioneering campaign, which has lasted a twelve month, was terminated—"the battle was lost and won." Mr. Hiester and Mr. Findley were the gubernatorial candidates.

The present Governor and Secretary of Pennsylvania are in favour of Hiester.

Mr. Carey and the editor of the Democratic Press, and their friends, are in favour of Mr. Findley.

The Rev. JOSHUA BATES, of Dedham, is elected President of Middlebury College; JOEL HALLEY, Esq. Professor of the learned languages; and Mr. ROBERT B. PATTON, Tutor.

New Commercial Advertiser,—October 17.

SELECTION'S.

FIELD OF WATERLOO.

The following particulars have been communicated by a person just returned from a tour through the Netherlands:

The village of Waterloo and its environs are at this moment, perhaps, more interesting to an English visitor than at any period since the battle. The most affecting testimonials to the memory of different illustrious individuals who fell in that terrible conflict, meet the eye in almost every direction. The interior of the Church of Waterloo, a small, but very neat, structure, is nearly covered with monuments to the memory of British Officers. All of these are written in such a strain of manly and modest simplicity, and some of them under circumstances of such affecting tenderness, that every English reader, while his heart is touched with the deepest sympathy, must feel himself elated in belonging to a country which has produced instances of such unparalleled heroism.

In the church-yard, among many other monuments, appears the mausoleum of the Marquis of Anglesea's leg, with an inscription that reflects the highest honour on that distinguished Nobleman.

To the wall of La Haye Sainte, next the highroad, is affixed a plain rural monument, with a short, but most sublime and touching inscription, to the honour of those Officers of the German Legion who fell in the arduous task of defending this farm against an entire division of the French army. It is erected by the surviving Officers of that distinguished Regiment, to the memory of their departed brethren.

The celebrated Chateau of Hougoumont remains in the state in which it was left after the battle—a heap of ruins. The marks of the shot still remain on the trees and garden wall, where the English Guards fought with such persevering and unsubdued energy.

A splendid monument is now erecting in the open field, on the very spot where the hero fell, to the memory of Sir Alexander Gordon, of whom such distinguished mention was made in the House of Commons, and by the Duke of Wellington. The inscription, which, like all the others, is admirably written, states, that it is dedicated to the memory of the deceased, by his seven surviving brothers and sisters. The same inscription appears in the French language on the opposite side of the pedestal.

But, of all the testimonials which have been erected on this most interesting occasion, there is none more deeply affecting than a plain black stone, which appears in the centre of the Church of Waterloo, the inscription of which is written in Latin, and signed Henry Cuppage: after stating, that the conduct and gallantry of the deceased had been such as to attract the notice even of their great Commander-in-Chief, it concludes with these affecting expressions:

"His only surviving brother, who fought by his side during that long and arduous day, and at night received his last breath, whilst supporting him in his arms, has, erected this simple stone to the memory of one who was endeared to him by the strongest ties that can bind two human beings to each other."

It is painful to conclude this account with an instance of the behaviour of the ungrateful Belgians on a late occasion, which can never be forgotten. The inhabitants of Brussels and its neighbourhood, including many distinguished personages, public functionaries, &c. celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, on the 18th of June, by a splendid Fete Champetre given on the field itself. The Brussels Papers, of the following day, give a minute account of this brilliant commemoration, with all the toasts, speeches, &c. which were delivered on so striking an occasion. Would it be believed, that neither the name of the Duke of Wellington nor the English Army is once mentioned in the narration?

Santini, while in London, is said to have procured the names of all the persons in high life who were supposed admirers of his master (Bonoparte.) To these persons he had the effrontery to addres letters, enclosing a small lock of gray hair, which, he said, the "Emperor" had sent as a token of his regard. The letter generally concluded with a hint, that the writer would do himself the honour to call. From motives of curiosity he was generally ademitted to an audience, and, however palpable the falsehood of the story he told to obtain his introduction, he contrived to please his auditors by some anecdotes, or sayings of his master at St. Helena. In this way, he obtained nearly two hundred pounds in a few days. A visit

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which he paid to Flahault, one of his Master's Aides-de-Camp, was not so fortunate.—Santini heard, that Flahault was the only Bonopartist in London who was able to give him any thing, and accordingly he waited upon the ex-aide-camp, with the usual compliments and the hair of the Emperor. Flahault, who saw into the swindling countenance of the fellow in an instant, rang the bell, and ordered him out of the room; and, Santini being rather slow in his movements, the ex-ide-de-camp applied an argument a *posteriori*, to quicken them. Santini went home in a dreadful rage, wrote an impertinent letter to Flahault, informing him, that Bonoparte, so far from sending him any token of remembrance, had repeatedly spoken of him in the coarsest possible manner, and accusing him of running away at the battle of Waterloo, before it had well begun.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR JOHN DUCKWORTH.

When a brave leader falls in battle, slain in the midst of victory, the zeal of national gratitude seems to know no bounds in accumulating honours on his name. But an equal share of glory must ultimately await the veteran warrior, who, shielded in the day of battle by Providence, survives his victories; and, after a long course of additional services, rendered to his profession and to society, pays the debt to Nature, in some dignified station of comparative ease, or in the bosom of his own family. Such was the brave and distinguished man whose recent death we now deplore; for impartial history will pronounce (what all good men & competent judges already allow) that the illustrious name of Admiral Sir John Duckworth stands in the foremost rank, among those Naval Commanders who have received the highest honors from their country's gratitude.

Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.

Naval worthies (usually distinguished by a certain characteristic nobility of nature) have ever been, for obvious and just reasons, the peculiar favourites of our insular region; and we cherish their memory with all the attachment of filial love, blended with respect and reverence. —A lustre, like a glory, has surrounded their monumental trophies. When we lose them, our regrets are alleviated by a commemoration of their deeds and a reflection on the benefits we have derived from their hardihood, their perils, their skill and conduct, and their splendid examples. With a view to soothe the pain of regret, universally felt on the present occasion, let us call to mind a few particulars in the life of our late distinguished Admiral, which may confidently claim the merit of authenticity, as they proceed from testimonials which cannot be controverted.

Sir John Duckworth was the son of the Rev. Henry Duckworth, Vicar of Stoke Pogeis, and Rector of Fulmer, in Buckinghamshire; and was born at Leatherhead, in Surrey, on the 9th of February, 1749. He was sent, at a very early age, to Eton; and had just completed his tenth year, when a visit was paid to the school, by the renowned Boscawen. It was proposed by the Admiral that the young Duckworth should accompany him to sea. The proposal was eagerly accepted by the ardent boy, whose mind and body had been formed by nature for the profession; and in a few days he was established on board of the *Namur*. Nor was it long before he shared in the perils and glories of naval warfare; for he fought in the engagement with the French Admiral de La Clue, in the year 1759; and was present also at the victory gained in the same year over the Admiral de Conflans.

He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the year 1770, to that of Commander in 1779, and of Post-Captain in 1780. In 1796 he was appointed a Commodore; in 1797 a Colonel of Marines; and in 1799 attained the rank of Rear-Admiral.

His services in the most active scenes of his profession were nearly uninterrupted, from the very commencement to the very close of his career; for nature had blessed him with a frame which could endure the severest fatigue, and had inspired him with a soul that did not brook repose, while its energies were demanded in the service of his country.

He was distinguished as Captain of the *Orion*, in the memorable battles fought by Lord Howe; he commanded the naval forces at the important capture of Minorca in 1798; and also at the capture of the Danish and Swedish Islands in the West Indies, in 1801, for which latter service he was created a Knight of the Bath. He was appointed to command at Jamaica a fleet of twenty-eight ships of the line, during the peace of Amiens, when the French had an equal force at St. Domingo; and he was chosen to command that fleet of observation, because he had judgment and temper to avoid unfriendly discussion, while peace between the two countries could be preserved, as well as the less rare military virtues which were known to qualify him for vigorous action when hostilities should be renewed. In the close of 1805, Sir John Duckworth was in the immediate command of a squadron which was employed in blockading the port of Cadiz, when intelligence was received by him, that the French fleets had sailed from Brest and from Rochefort. He did not hesitate to sail instantly in pursuit of them, relinquishing the blockade, and sending to intimate his proceedings to Lord Collingwood, who was in the Mediterranean. Success of the most brilliant nature accompanied his enterprise. He found a French squadron at St, Domingo, on the 6th of February, 1806, consisting of one ship of 136 guns, one of 80, and three of 74; and after a brave resistance, he captured or destroyed them all. For this splendid success he was rewarded by the expressed approbation of his Sovereign, by the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, by many votes of vases and of swords, and freedoms of corporate bodies and by the unanimous applauses of the whole nation. A pension of 1000*l.* a year was also conferred upon him for this service. In the spring of 1807, Sir John Duckworth commanded an expedition to Constantinople; and in the unexampled and successful enterprise of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, evinced what the result of the expedition would have been, if human power could have surmounted the obstacles with which he had to contend. Returning from the Mediterranean, the Admiral served as second in command of the Channel fleet; and in January 1810, was appointed Governor and Commander in Chief at Newfoundland, where he served until 1813, in which year a Baronetcy was conferred upon him.

Finally, on the 9th of January, 1815, he assumed the chief command at Plymouth. He transferred his residence from his mansion house at Wear, near Exeter, to the Admiralty House at Plymouth Dock. Plymouth Dock was now his home, at which he supported the dignity of his rank and station, exercising the virtues of good neighbourhood and hospitality, and mingling with the dignity of a Commander, the ease and good humour of the open-hearted host at the table and fire-side.

As he lived so he died, a splendid example of active and passive fortitude. He suffered much, but he bore it with patience. Not a sigh or a groan burst from his bosom. To the very last he fulfilled his official duties, his unconquerable spirit supporting him under the painful effort which they required.

Such was the man whose loss we deplore. The kindest feelings were blended with the energies of his manly character. His understanding seconded the propensities of his heart, and tended to render his benevolent purposes speedily efficient. His purposes of service were followed by an alacrity and perseverance which paused not till they were accomplished. He was a friend, not in word, but in deed; & many respectable persons now living, are able, and without doubt, willing to testify, that they and their families have cause to remember him with gratitude, for substantial benefits which he procured for them, by a zealous, indefatigable, and judicious promotion of their advancement and prosperity.

[*The Courier,—September* 11.

An Account of the Rise of the MAHRATTA CHIEFS. *Translated from a Persian Manuscript.*

The rajahs of the fort of Satarah, surnamed Saho, are of the rajhpoot cast, and the original lords of all the Dekhan. It is reported that they remain in honourable captivity, in the castle of the aforesaid fort, one of the family being elected for the rajah, whose minister the Peshwa is considered.

Although the name of the Saho rajah has not transpired, who, in the reign of the victorious emperor Mahomed Shah, was seated on the throne of dominion, yet it is well ascertained, that he left a numerous offspring, but not any he deemed worthy of the government; neither did he deem it eligible to confirm in the succession, any of the Bhoselah chiefs, his relations, then residing at his court, and whose descendants, to this day, sway the sceptre of Nagpore.

Balla Rao, brahmin, inhabitant of Koken Perdehet, was in his service as chief neveis, (mounshee) and being high in his esteem, obtained for his son Bajee Rao, an appointment in a troop of the household cavalry, who by his ingenuity and sagacity soon raised himself to the command of 10,000 horse: and was reckoned an unequalled flower of wisdom, intelligence, of generosity, and intrepidity.

As the Saho rajah detested and abhorred his own children and kindred, he formed a great attachment for Bajee Rao, and finding him capable of the superintendance of the Rajj, bequeathed it to him as Peshwa, to the disgust of the Bhoselah chiefs, who retired to Nagpore, and their respective jhagires and districts.

Soon after this event, Balla Rao, leaving this transitory for an eternal world, his son Bajee Rao possessed himself of all the garrisoned towns and country of the Dekhan; retained in honourable captivity the Saho family in the fort of Satarah, and for the better administration of affairs, resided himself at Poona, making his youngest brother, Chemna Rao, the associate of his prosperity.

Bajee Rao, had two sons:—the one, born of his lawful wife, he nominated after his father Balla Rao; and the other by Nerich, (a woman of pleasure of the Mahomedan faith) he educated & brought up in the persuasion of his mother, calling him Shemshire Behader, who at his death left a son, Ali Behader; the same person that in 1792 invaded, and partially conquered Bundlekund.

Ali Behader died in 1801-2. Bundlekund was ceded to the English by the Peshwa, and the two sons of Ali Behader Shemshire Behader, and Zoolficar Ali had jaghires granted.

Chemna Rao, also had two sons: the eldest, Seda Sheo Bhao, was slain in battle, with Shah Abdalee, leaving no issue; and the other, Raghanat Rao, who in the wars with Hyder Naik, the Mahrattas and English, sided with the latter.

On the death of Bajee Rao, his son, Balla Rao, established himself in the peshwaship. Three sons were born to him, Bisvass Rao, who was slain in the same battle with Seda Sheo Rhao, left not any issue; Madho Rao, who died without children; and the third, Narain Rao, who was assassinated, left his widow with child of Sivai Madho Rao Narain, peshwa Behader, who being quite in despair at the despotic sway of Nana Furnavies, destroyed himself in 1796, and was succeeded by Bajee Rao, the present Peshwa,

We extract from *Galignani's Messenger*, the following account of the curious case that we some time ago laid before our readers:—

The Royal Court of Rouen has lately tried a cause worthy of some attention. An ex-valet-de-chamber of the Duke of Bourbon, named Brunet emigrated in 1795, and landed at Yarmouth in the suite of that Prince. He established at London, in Leicester-square, a brilliant hotel, and at the same time carried on the business of a restaurateur, where foreigners were received, as well as English, of the highest rank. He thus gained a considerable fortune, and in 1806 solicited and obtained letters patent of naturalization in Great Britain from his Britannic Majesty; he came over to France on the return of Louis XVIII, & there met with General Crewe, the heir of an English peerage. Usurping his first character of a Frenchman, which he had lost by his own choice, & taking advantage of Article 2 of the Law of the 10th of September, 1807, he obtained of the President of the Civil Tribunal at Rouen, the 14th of March, 1817, the provisional arrest of the General, on account of an apparent debt of 16,800 fr. stated by Burnet to amount to 25,945fr. by the accumulation of an illegal interest. The result appears in favour of Brunet; three bills regularly signed and payable in London in 1811, and noted with all regular formality. General Crewe, however, asserted that Brunet was an Englishman, and had no right to bring an action on this occasion before the French Tribunals, and asserted that his arrest and detention was illegal, injurious and vexatious, and demanded to be set at liberty, and that Brunet be condemned to pay damages, which were laid at 10,000 fr.

The Civil Tribunal of Rouen, by its judgment given on the 16th of July last, rejected the demand of General Crewe, and decided that Brunet having been acknowledged as a Frenchman by several judgments given during his provisionary arrest, it was not able, without infringing principles on the authority of the thing tried, to declare him English, the naturalization not having been sufficiently proved, the point being contrary to the conclusive of Mr. Dossier, Procureur du Roi, who spoke on the question in person. The Court, on an appeal in judgment, had decided to this end not to receive the statement of Brunet on the authority of the matter to be tried, but to declare if the French Tribunals were or were not competent to judge the affair, and if the damages demanded by General Crewe were in consequence to be granted.

Mr. Briere, Advocate-General, opened the case in the different points of the process, in a judicious and luminous manner; he declared that General Crewe was justifiable in his demand, that his imprisonment was illegal and injurious, having been obtained by a fraud on the part of Brunet, and that such damages as the Court should fix to be just should be accorded to the General. The Court by its judgment of the 27th of August, 1817, decided that Brunet was an Englishman as well as General Crewe, and that he was not able to obtain a condemnation against the plaintiff.

We hear that the General means to appeal against the last decision by every possible means, supported as he is in his intention by the opinion of the Advocate-General, and grounded on the liberal principles of Great Britain. It cannot be believed that Brunet can be suffered to incarcerate for six months, by an artifice in consequence of a personal fraud, an individual, without becoming liable to punishment by damages; if such a claim be not just, the liberty of no individual is safe from attack.—The firm conduct of Gen. Crewe, a man rich in fortune and property, seems very astonishing to the French people; he preferred to remain six months in a prison until the justice of the case was decided, and to expend a much larger sum of money than the alleged debt amounted to, rather than pay a demand which was not made on just grounds. It must also be said in the General's praise, that he employed his time and money in prison, in administering liberally to the comforts of the unhappy prisoners. This may certainly be called one of those singular traits which the national spirit, and peculiar character of the English oftentimes exhibits, and may help to furnish a correct idea of what often appears unaccountable in their actions; the Englishman is always obstinate in his opposition to whatever he believes oppressive and illegal; in such a case he seldom attends to personal inconvenience.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.—Mr. Bennet, the Chairman of the Police Committee, gave in a long and exceedingly interesting statement of the condition of the different prisons in England and France which he had visited. The reasonings are judicious, the knowledge of the subject extensive, and the facts equally important and curious. We select one of the anecdotes which Mr. Bennet details as a ground for his suggested improvement for the management of boy offenders:—

"Among the children whom I have seen in prison, a boy by the name of Leary was the most remarkable; he was of about 13 years of age, good-looking, sharp, and intelligent, and possessing a manner which seemed to indicate a character very different from what he really professed. When I saw him, he was under sentence of death for stealing a watch, chain, and seals from Mr. Princep's chambers in the Temple; he had been five years in the practice of delinquency, progressively from stealing an apple off a stall, to housebreaking and highway robbery. He belonged to the Moorfield's Catholic School, and there became acquainted with one Ryan in that School, by whom he was instructed in the various arts and practices of delinquency: his first attempts were at tarts, apples, &c. then at loaves in bakers baskets; then parcels of half-pence on shop-counters, and moneytills in shops; then to breaking shop-windows and drawing out valuable articles through the aperture, picking pockets, housebreaking, &c. and Leary has often gone to school the next day with several pounds in his pockets as his share of the produce of the previous day's robberies: he soon became captain of a gang, generally since known as Leary's gang, with five boys, and sometimes more, furnished with pistols, taking a horse and cart with them; and, if they had an opportunity in their road they cut off the trunks from gentlemen's carriages when, after opening them, and according to their contents, so they would be governed in prosecuting their further objects in that quarter; they would then divide into parties of two, sometimes only one, and, leaving one with the horse and cart, go to farm and other houses, stating their being on the way to see their families, and begging for some bread and water; by such tales, united with their youth, they obtained relief and generally ended by robbing the house or premises. In one instance Learly was detected and taken, and committed to Maidstone-goal; but the prosecutor not appearing against him, he was discharged. In these excursions he has stayed out a week and upwards when his share has produced him from 50*l.* to 100*l.* He has been concerned in various robberies in London and its vicinity, and has had property at one time amounting to 250*l.*; but when he had money, he either got robbed of it by elder thieves who knew he had so much about him, or he lost it by gambling at flash houses, or spent it amongst loose characters of both sexes. After committing innumerable depredations, he was detected at Mr Derrimere's at Kentish-town, stealing some plate from that gentleman's dining-room, when several other similar robberies coming against him in that neighbourhood, he was in compassion to his youth, placed in the Philanthropic; but being now charged with Mr. Princep's robbery, he was taken out there from, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, but was afterwards respited, and returned to the Philanthropic. He is little and well-looking; has robbed to the amount of 3000*l.* during his five years, career. This surprising boy has since broke out and escaped from the Philanthropic, went to his old practices, was again tried at the Old Baily, and is transported for life."

[*The Morning Chronicle,—September* 19.

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